

**TWO NEW SPECIES OF PLATYSTASIUS NIXON WITH A
NOTE ON THE GENERIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
PLATYSTASIUS AND FIDIOBIA ASHMEAD
(HYMENOPTERA: PLATYGASTERIDAE)**

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ABSTRACT—Two new species of *Platystasius* Nixon are described: *benjamini* from Kenya, reared from *Entypotrachelus micans* Hustache on tea; *citri* from Jamaica, reared from a citrus weevil. A key to females of *Platystasius* is given and a discussion of the relationships between *Fidiobia* Ashmead and *Platystasius* is included.

The following paper has been written following a request by Professor D. M. Benjamin of the University of Wisconsin for the identification of a parasite he had bred from the eggs of a weevil on tea. This insect is apparently new and is described below together with another species, also parasitising the eggs of a weevil, but on citrus in the W. Indies.

The generic validity of *Platystasius* Nixon is not beyond question and I have shown that it has some affinity with *Fidiobia* Ashmead. My notes will perhaps serve to show that there is much work to do at the generic level within the family Platygasteridae.

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***Platystasius benjamini*, n. sp.**

♀. Head and thorax blackish; gaster brown. Legs ochreous yellow. Three apical segments of antenna brown; rest of antenna yellow, like legs. Costa of fore wing almost colourless.

Head not at all obviously wider than the thorax across the pronotal shoulders; face evenly convex, so little sculptured that it appears polished and almost smooth. Eyes very small; length of eye, in a facial view, about equal to that of the cheek. Antenna very short (fig. 2); three basal segments of the flagellum together about equal to the pedicel; 4th flagellar segment strongly transverse and forming the first segment of a thick 4-segmented club; being yellow, this segment does not at first sight seem to be part of the club.

Mesoscutum somewhat flattened, almost polished on posterior half but in front with faint traces of sculpture; notaulices showing as a hair-line suture, difficult to see and strongly convergent behind. Mesopleurum not medially excavate. Propodeum with a pubescent, subtriangular area on each side; medially, with a small, transverse polished area divided at middle by a short, weak keel (fig. 1).

Gaster (fig. 1); base of tergite 1 slightly hollowed out on each side; between these two hollows with a row of short costae that do not cover more than basal